

used before in a decorative scheme draped the great expanse of ceiling and the walls. The band crashed out Sousa marches and patriotic music. The delegates had been provided with flags. Chairman Hays referred to the Republican gains and predicted a majority of approximately 3,000,000 in the country in November. Senator Lodge smashed the Democratic party generally and President Wilson specifically, and glorified the Republican party and the action of the Republican Senate. The speakers carried the farthest corners of the huge, humanity packed Coliseum. But the delegates did not enthuse.

No Chances To Be Taken
The convention of 1916 has always been held up as a model of "hand-picked," "hard-boiled" delegates. But it was the general comment to-night that the convention of four years ago was an enthusiastic demonstration not compared to the men sitting in the delegates' and alternates' chairs to-day. They are all from Missouri on the merits of anything or anybody. They want to win in November so badly that it hurts, and they have no intention of letting any shivers running up and down their spines interfere with their cold hard judgment on such questions.

In the organization of the convention what the progressive element of the party calls the "Old Guard" had things pretty much its own way. Senator Watson, who triumphed to the tune of 41 to 3 over Mills, has frequently been called a reactionary. The effort to select some Progressive as permanent chairman has been dying for some days. When the committee on permanent organization convened William Barnes Jr., of Albany, admittedly a stalwart, placed Henry Cabot Lodge, the temporary chairman, in nomination for permanent chairman, and Lodge received 22 votes, as against 9 for ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, and 7 for Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois.

The defeat of Beveridge is also a big score for Senator Watson, since it was friends of Beveridge who were trying to force Watson out of the fight for chairman of resolutions, and in addition Beveridge was nominated by Governor Goodrich of Indiana, one of Watson's political enemies.

The Wood and Johnson people united in defeating Charles H. Ennis, of Massachusetts, a lieutenant of ex-Senator Murray Crane, for chairman of the credentials committee. He received sixteen votes, while Edward D. Duffield, of New Jersey, rolled up twenty-eight.

In addition to selecting Frank Knox, of New Hampshire, as their floor leader, the Wood people have agreed to be represented by the following board of strategy: Frank H. Hitchcock, Colonel William Cooper Procter, Norman J. Gould, George H. Moses and Thomas W. Miller, all of whom have been in the Wood campaign for many months.

Governor Allen to-day completed writing his speech placing General Wood in nomination, and is to read it to the general late to-night. Meanwhile he said he would read it to William Allen White, the "Me" of "Henry and Me."

As a result of the Watson deal the Wood men were predicting to-night that Wood would have 400 votes on the third ballot.

Convention Tenth Held in Chicago
Where Republican Candidates Have Been Nominated Since 1856

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Republican National Convention meeting here to-day is the tenth to take place in Chicago. Philadelphia has had the event three times and Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati once each. The greatest number of ballots to nominate a candidate were taken at Chicago in 1880, when James A. Garfield was selected on the thirty-sixth ballot. Previous conventions, with their place, time, nominations and the number of ballots cast, follow: Philadelphia, 1856, John C. Fremont, on first ballot, and W. L. Dayton as Vice-Presidential nominee. Chicago, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, on third ballot, and Andrew Johnson. Baltimore, 1864, Abraham Lincoln, on first ballot, and Andrew Johnson. Chicago, 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, on first ballot, and Schuyler Colfax. Philadelphia, 1872, Ulysses S. Grant, on first ballot, and Henry Wilson. Cincinnati, 1876, Rutherford B.

Hayes, on seventh ballot, and W. A. Wheeler. Chicago, 1880, James A. Garfield, on thirty-sixth ballot, and C. A. Arthur. Chicago, 1884, James G. Blaine, on fourth ballot, and John A. Logan. Chicago, 1888, Benjamin Harrison, on eighth ballot, and Levi P. Morton. Minneapolis, 1892, Benjamin Harrison, on first ballot, and Whitelaw Reid. St. Louis, 1896, William McKinley, on first ballot, and C. A. Hobart. Philadelphia, 1900, William McKinley, nominated by acclamation, and Theodore Roosevelt. Chicago, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt, nominated by acclamation, and C. W. Fairbanks. Chicago, 1908, W. H. Taft, on first ballot, and J. S. Sherman. Chicago, 1912, W. H. Taft, on first ballot, and J. S. Sherman. Chicago, 1916, Charles E. Hughes, on third ballot, and C. W. Fairbanks.

10 Commandments At Coliseum Door

Set of Nine Printed on Card for Gatekeepers; Other Is, Observe Them

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, June 8.—Doorkeepers at the Republican National Convention hall are bound by ten commandments. Nine of them are printed on a card and passed to every entrance guardian. The tenth is a verbal order from Chief Doorkeeper James A. Ryan to observe the rules. The rules, which follow, are considered the most complete ever issued for a convention:

1. No person will be allowed to enter the convention hall without a ticket.
2. Doorkeepers will detach coupon from ticket, returning ticket to owner.
3. Persons without tickets will be removed from line before reaching doors.
4. Persons who have lost tickets will be sent to the ticket adjustment bureau.
5. All argument or discussion over tickets will be avoided. The ticket adjustment bureau will decide claims in all cases. Doorkeepers have no discretion and will admit persons with tickets and no others.
6. Doorkeepers will remain at their posts until relieved or until the session is ended.
7. In case of emergency doorkeepers will call on the chief doorkeeper for relief.
8. In case of trouble or disorder the municipal police will attend to the disturbances and the peace.
9. Courtesy toward all and exact compliance with these regulations will be required.

Lodge Confirmed On First Ballot

Gets 21 Votes, Beveridge 9 and McCormick 7 for Permanent Chairman

CHICAGO, June 8.—Senator Lodge, temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention, was selected to-day by the committee on permanent organization as permanent chairman and his name will be presented to-morrow to the convention for approval. There were three nominations for the place and Senator Lodge was named on the first ballot, over former Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Senator McCormick, of Illinois. The vote was: Lodge, 21; Beveridge, 9; McCormick, 7. On motion of the Illinois member the recommendation was made unanimously. The rest of the temporary organization was recommended for permanent service, without opposition. Senator Lodge was placed in nomination by William Barnes, of New York; Mr. Beveridge by Governor Goodrich of Indiana and Senator McCormick by Lieutenant Governor Oglesby of Illinois. No speech-making followed the nominations and the vote resulted as follows: Lodge: Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming—21. Beveridge: Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana,



Governor Allen of Kansas and General Wood, photographed on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

Kentucky, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Porto Rico—8. McCormick: Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska—7.

Few Bets Laid on Chicago Nominee

Wagers Posted in Wall Street Said to Aggregate Less Than \$10,000

Virtually all betting on the result of the Republican convention stopped yesterday when the convention opened, just as it does at the race tracks when the barrier goes up and the horses are off. According to a representative of James W. Ball & Co., 67 Exchange Place, there has been far less betting this year than normally. This is attributed to the confused situation at Chicago and the widespread rumors that a dark horse candidate will be selected. One broker, whose office has been a center for political betting, said all the bets known to have been posted down town would not total \$10,000. Senator Johnson ruled the favorite yesterday at even money, but it was considered significant that no bets were made at that price. Money was offered that Johnson would not win the nomination, but there were no takers. In fact while odds have been quoted on all candidates nobody seems to want to bet. After the preliminary balloting, it was said, there might be more betting, especially if the race narrowed down to three or four candidates. William G. McDade continued to rule as even money favorite for the Democratic nomination, but there was even less betting yesterday on the result of the San Francisco convention than at Chicago. When the odds on Senator Johnson were 5 to 1 last week one bet made was \$2,000 to \$3,000. Another admirer of Johnson's bet \$1,000 to \$2,500 that he would win. There was also a bet of \$500 to \$2,500 on Senator Harding. Most of the other bets, that were posted in Wall Street apparently were for small amounts.

Hidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Will Close Out in Their June Sales About Two Hundred Fashionable Tailored Suits at \$45—\$65—\$95 Formerly \$85—\$135—\$175

Of fine quality tricotine, twill and novelty materials in a variety of attractive styles suitable for town or country wear.

An Extensive Group of Day Coats and Wraps at \$55—\$75—\$95 Formerly \$95 to \$175

This showing includes styles suitable for motoring, traveling and all manner of general wear, developed in tricotine, twill and duvetyn.

Gowns and Dresses at \$55—\$75—\$95 Formerly \$125 to \$285

Tailored models in serge, tricotine and twill—Semi-dress effects in taffeta, Georgette and other sheer materials—Dinner and evening styles in chiffon, lace, net and brocaded materials.

Both Lowden, Wood Claim 50 N. Y. Votes

(Continued from page one)

delegates listened, and when it came Mr. Hoskins' turn, he said: "Doctor, when I go back home I want to walk into my house by the front door and greet my family like a returning hero, and not be compelled to beat it around to the back door under cover of darkness. If I should fail to vote for General Wood first, last and all the time I would have to get into my house by the back door route, which I refuse to take."

The state of the Wood interests in New York is a commentary on the lack of sharp and vigorous handling of the Wood campaign. While the Wood men were unsettled with reference to policy and management, the Lowden men, under the direction of Messrs. Tully and Dwight, were corraling delegates. When the change of campaign managers took place in February, the Lowden men, still under the direction of Tully and Dwight, executed a successful foray against the Wood men, picking up more delegates. In each instance where the Wood men have displayed vacillation or lack of definiteness, the Lowden men have "hooked" along with their work, "hooking" delegates here and there. The result is glaringly evident now, when delegates are the things that really count.

Some of the New York delegates pledged to Lowden acknowledge that Lowden has been badly hurt by the Missouri affair, but they cannot break away from their alignment.

A prominent New York district leader, in commenting on the situation, said: "I am for General Wood after Dr. Butler is out of the race. The Lowden managers are using old-fashioned tactics. They are persuading delegates that it will be to their material interests to get in with the candidates backed by the 'big people,' meaning the corporations. It would not surprise me to see Lowden get 60 of the 88 votes. What is needed is a strong speech from some big leader warning the convention against allowing the fight for delegates to sink to sordid levels. It seems to me that we are pretty much down to that level now."

Another meeting of the New York delegation is to take place to-morrow, largely for the purpose of enabling Senator Wadsworth to appeal to the

To-day's Program for Convention; Resume of Yesterday's Proceedings

To-day	Yesterday
Convention to be called to order by Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge at 11 a. m.	Called to order at 11:34 a. m. (1:34 p. m. New York time) by National Chairman Will H. Hays.
Prayer by Bishop Charles E. Woodcock.	Prayer by Bishop Woodcock, of Louisville.
Report of Committee on Credentials.	Temporary Chairman Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered keynote speech, speaking an hour and eighteen minutes.
Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.	Selected committee on permanent organization, which went to work immediately.
Permanent organization of convention to be accomplished.	Adjourned until 11 a. m. Wednesday.
Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business.	Senator Lodge chosen as permanent chairman, subject to vote of the convention on Wednesday.
Adoption of a platform.	James E. Watson, of Indiana, elected chairman of the Resolution Committee over Ogden L. Mills, of New York.
Appointment of other convention committees.	Resolutions Committee began work on convention platform.
Nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, to be followed in the order agreed upon by the convention.	Credentials Committee began consideration of contests.

delegates to stand together so far as practicable, for the benefit of the New York organization rather than for the benefit of any aspirant for the nomination.

From the present outlook, despite the appeals of the friends of Dr. Butler, it seems likely that from ten to twenty Wood men will vote for General Wood on the first ballot. The Lowden men probably will comply with the urgings of the leaders and stand for Dr. Butler on the first and perhaps on subsequent ballots, although the Butler people have had fair warning from Tully and Dwight that if Dr. Butler cannot command a substantial majority of the votes on the first ballot he need not expect support from them.

Thomas W. Whittle, alternate for George W. Perkins, definitely announced to-day that he intended to vote for Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Mr. Whittle is from the Bronx. In commenting on his decision to-day, he said:

"What we want is success. With Johnson as the candidate we can carry the Bronx."

It is understood that Richard W.

Republican convention introduced a plank in its platform endorsing the Eighteenth Amendment, as interpreted by the Volstead act, in an address before a mass meeting of drys to-day. "All I can say to these Republicans in convention here is that I will be at San Francisco in a more important capacity than I am here," said Mr. Bryan.

"I would rather hold the Republican convention up as an example to the San Francisco meeting than to be forced to have to deprecate its stand should it dodge this question. The committee handling the framing of the Republican platform should approve what that party has already done through its representatives at Washington."

"If a clear dry plank is adopted here I will see that my party embraces the very same words in a similar plank."

THE LOVE APPLE

Civilized man knew nothing about the tomato until the New World was discovered.

And long after that it was cultivated only for the beauty of its fruit and its rich, green foliage.

It was called the love apple, but no one ever thought of eating it.

Now it takes 60,000 baskets a year to supply the CHILDS restaurants alone.

Luscious, ripe tomatoes served on cold, crisp leaves of lettuce.



Bryan Urges Dry Plank at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 8.—William Jennings Bryan strongly urged that the

Winning Against Odds

YOU know the story of business upheaval since the first of the year. You know how constant and how serious have been the disturbances in the industrial world. You know that production has decreased 35% while the demand for production has greatly increased. You know that there is a serious shortage of raw materials and of fabricated articles. You know that tremendous obstacles must be overcome before any service or article can be delivered.

Keep these facts in mind as you read this story of achievement of the telephone organization in New York City.

Coming out of the war sadly depleted in numbers, this organization faced a problem that might well have disheartened any organization. It had to overcome the effect of a two years' war embargo on commercial telephone construction, replace the reserves used up during the war and build to meet the greatest demand for new service in its history. And it had to do these things while handling the greatest volume of telephone traffic ever originated in the city of New York.

New workers, new buildings, new switchboards, new relays, new distributing boards, new conduits, new cables, new pole lines, new facilities of every kind were needed in greater quantities than ever before and at a time when these things were demanded by every other section of the country.

The telephone men and women in New York City were given a task of almost incredible size and difficulty, and they undertook it in the same way and with the same spirit that Rowan showed when he carried the message to Garcia in Cuba back in '98. You remember the story. Nothing could stop that man Rowan and nothing could stop these telephone workers. They have built up their organization. They have increased the central office operating force alone from 8,600 on January 1, 1919, to over 14,000 on May 15, 1920.

They have improved the service. Calls are now answered in half the time it took to answer them at the beginning of the year.

During the epidemic of influenza and the storms of last winter when thousands were kept from work and telephone traffic was largely increased these telephone workers,

their numbers cut down by sickness and inability to reach their offices, stayed on the job and kept the service from breaking down.

In the past four months they not only have improved the service but they have succeeded in placing enough new equipment of all kinds to install 35,418 new telephones in New York City.

They have done these things despite the delays and obstacles that have held back production in the telephone business and in every other business. These difficulties are increasing. Production daily grows more uncertain. The supply of facilities for providing telephone service is decreasing and at the same time the demand for service in New York City is steadily increasing. This demand was unprecedented at the first of the year. It has increased since then and it is growing more rapidly than new facilities for service can be provided.

There now are 64,843 applications for service on our books. In filling these applications precedence will be given to those of an emergent nature such as service for doctors, nurses, hospitals, cases of serious illness, fire and police; second, service required as a business necessity; third, service that is a convenience. By following this classification the most urgent needs for service will receive the earliest attention.

The public of New York City can rest assured that the 25,000 telephone workers in this city who already have achieved great results in the face of great odds will continue to carry on. They will leave nothing undone to complete the task of expanding the city's telephone system and further improving its quality in the shortest possible time.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

YOUR SUMMER SLOGAN

Less Meat. More Fruit.
But you can't live on fruit alone. The best substitute for meat is cooked whole wheat—more wholesome and nutritious and costs much less. Nothing so delicious and nourishing as Shredded Wheat Biscuit with Strawberries. Cover two of these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat with ripe strawberries and cream—a dish that is strengthening and satisfying.

